

KAMINSKI, Z.; KARDYMOWICZ, O.; PIOTROWICZ, A.; ZEBRACKA-SZCZESNA, Z.

Experimental studies on protein metabolism in fertilized eggs.  
Fol. biol., Warsz. 2 no.3-4:287-289 1954.

1. Institut Zootechniki w Krakowie, Dyr. prof. dr T. Marchlewski.  
    (EMBRYO,  
      chick, protein metab.)  
    (PROTEINS, metabolism,  
      chick embryo)

KARDYMOWICZ, O.

Possibilities of fertilization of mammals' ova in vitro in the light of actual investigations. p.621.

KOSMOS. SERIA A: BIOLOGIA. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 7, no. 6, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959  
Uncl.

KARDYMOWICZ, Stanislaw

Stanislaw Malkowski, 1869-1962. Rozz geol Krakow 34 nr. 1, 621-628 1962.

KARDYS, Zbigniew, mgr; LICHOMSKI, Janusz, mgr

Certain aspects of drug consumption in Poland. Farmacja  
Pol 18 no.17/18:439-443 S '62.

1. Ośrodek Informacji Naukowej POLFA.

\*

AUTHORS: Litvinov, N.N., Novozhilov, A.A., Kardysh, V.G. 132-58-3-14/15

TITLE: An Urgent Problem (Aktual'naya problema)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, Nr 3, p 62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Central Construction Committee of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR in collaboration with the Vsesoyuznyy institut tekhniki (All-Union Technical Institute), will elaborate projects for new equipment for drilling and prospecting enterprises. The organization appeals to various specialists of these branches to send their observations and requirements to ensure a successful solution of the problem.

ASSOCIATION: TsKB Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (Central Construction Committee of the Ministry of Geology and of Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Minerals--Conservation-USSR

KARDYSH, V.G.

Drilling tools with hydraulic drives for boring exploratory  
holes. Razved. 1 okh.nedr 24 no.10:53-56 0 '58.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro.  
(Boring machinery--Hydraulic driving)

14(5)

SOV/132-59-7-7/17

AUTHORS: Litvinov, N.N., Kardysh, V.G., Kornev, A.M. and Volkov, A.S.

TITLE: On the Automation of Hoisting-Lowering Operation During Drilling

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 7, pp 25-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors are dealing with the problem of automation and mechanization of all basic and auxiliary operations during the drilling of bore-holes. All these operations, made with ZIF-1200A, ZIF-650A, ZIF-300 and KAM-500 drilling rigs (Table 1), take about 50% of the working time according to data of the trest Artemuglegeologiya (Artemuglegeologiya Trust). A.N. Bakhchisaraytsev says that about 11.5% of the working time can be saved by an adequate distribution of duties among the members of a drilling brigade. As in the hoisting-lowering operations all basic operations follow each other, M.M. Andreyev proposes a scheme (Figure 1) in which some of these operations are executed simul-

Card 1/3

SOV/132-59-7-7/17

On the Automation of Hoisting-Lowering Operation During Drilling

taneously. This will save 12 to 15% of the working time. It was also calculated that the reduction in half of the time needed for all hoisting-lowering operations could save about 250 million rubles from the general expenses foreseen for all drilling operations in the Soviet oil industry for 1960. Giproneftemash constructed the ASP-1, ASP-2 and ASP-3 aggregates which completely mechanize all basic hoisting-lifting operations. The use of the ASP-1 aggregate on the oil well Nr 1100 of the trest Tuymazaburneft' (the Tuymazaburneft' Trust) stepped up all these operations by 32.1%. The authors say that abroad, and particularly in the USA, the automation and mechanization of hoisting-lowering operations is progressing slowly, though an American firm, Reich Brothers, produces equipment that mechanize some of the operations. The authors further propose different schemes of partial automation.

Card 2/3



SOV/132-59-7-7/17

• On the Automation of Hoisting-Lowering Operation During Drilling

There are 3 sets of diagrams and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION:TsKE

Card 3/3

ATYAKIN, A.K.; LITVINOV, N.N.; KARDYSH, V.G.; VOLOKITENKOV, A.A.

Classification and performance of feed mechanisms of drilling rigs.  
Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.11:21-27 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro.  
(Boring machinery)

KARDYSH, V.G.; MURZAKOV, B.V.; FROLOV, P.M., red.

[Present-day foreign drilling equipment for drilling hydro-geological wells] Sovremennoe zarubezhnoe burovoe oborudovanie dlia prokhodki gidrogeologicheskikh skvazhin. Moskva, M-vo geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR, 1962. 46 p.  
(MIRA 17:4)

OKMYANSKIY, A.S.; KARDYSH, V.G.

Certain technological features of the hydraulic feed systems  
of presnet-day domestic and foreign drilling rigs. Razved. i  
okh. nodr. 30 no.6:25-28 Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

KARDYSH, V.G.; NIKITIN, Ye.V.; OKMYANSKIY, A.S.

Methods for drilling shallow holes in friable rocks. Razved. i  
okh. nedr 29 no.11:30-35 N '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

KARDYSH, V.G.; NIKITIN, Ye.V.; OKMYANSKIY, A.S.

Present status and future development of drilling procedures for  
shallow wells in incoherent rocks. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.  
nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform 17 no.11:14-19 H '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

BUBNOV, Ye.S.; KARDYSH, V.G.; MURZAKOV, B.V.

Modern methods for sinking in moraine sediments and rocks  
analogous according to drilling conditions. Razved. i okh.  
nedr 31 no.7:26-33 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo  
syr'ya, Moskva (for Bubnov).

KARDZHIEV, St.

The Atomic Energy and its Utilization. Elektroenergiia (Electric Power),  
#10:5: Oct 54



KARDZHIEV, B.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.10/4 Gen.Pathology Apr 57

1125. KARDZHIEV B., SIVTCHEV S., KRISTEV D., PELOVA N., BAEV B. and DOBREV Ts. Med.Inst., Vilko Tchervakov, Sofia. \*Clinical and anatomical characteristics of pulmonary cancer (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL. 1956, 18/3 (58-61)

Report on 463 cases of lung cancer, which came for autopsy in Sofia between 1900 and 1953. The total material (3342 autopsies) is classified according to decades and shows the following figures for lung cancer (the percentages of lung cancer among the 2322 malignant tumours autopsied during those periods, are given between brackets): (I) 0.08% (2.4%); (II) 0.4% (9.7%); (III) 0.7% (10.5%); (IV) 1.4% (17.5%) and (V) 1.8% (20.1%). In the last few decades, lung cancer has become the most frequent malignant tumour, and is 9 times more frequent in men than in women. The cancer nearly always starts in a bronchus and the right side is 1.4 times as often involved as the left. The upper lobe is twice as often affected as the lower. Histologically, small-celled cancers (40.5%) predominate, 20.5% being squamous cell cancer. Metastases were absent in only 6.4% of the cases. Brain metastases (88) often showed central softening. Attention is drawn to the absence of clinical symptoms in the initial stage of lung cancer; in 10%, clinical phenomena did not originate from the lungs, but from the metastases. For the aetiology, various factors are worth considering, in particular smoking.

Brandt - Berlin (V, 16)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol. 5/7 Cancer July 57  
KARDZHIEV B. (Bulgarian)

2719. KARDZHIEV B. and SIVTCHEV S. Primary carcinoma of the liver (Russian text) Arkh. Patol. 1956, 18/5 (69-73)

A survey is given of the autopsy material seen at the pathological department of the Sophia University during the period 1901-1951. The series of 32,172 autopsy cases included 153 cases (0.47%) of primary carcinoma of the liver. This number represents 6.8% of the total number of cancer cases. The patients were 132 males and 21 females, chiefly in the age group 40-60. In 4 cases carcinoma of the liver was found in children aged 1, 1.5, 3.5 and 11 yr., respectively. The liver was often enlarged; atrophic cirrhosis existed in 54%; a 'carcinoma pendulans' was seen in 2 cases. Histological examination, made in 103 cases, showed hepatocellular carcinoma in 88, cholangiocellular carcinoma in 10, and solid carcinoma in 5 cases. Extra-hepatic metastases were found in 66%, chiefly in the lymph nodes and in the lungs. Thrombosis of the portal vein existed in 50 cases, and splenomegaly as a rule also existed. Jaundice and ascites were seen in 2/3 of the cases. The clinical course was as a rule stormy (death within 2-6 months), with marked cachexia. Cases of cancer of the liver were geographically distributed predominantly in the river-valleys in which malaria used to prevail. The malaria has meanwhile been brought under control to some considerable extent, and cancer of the liver has also decreased in frequency (up to 1935 the incidence was 8.46%, and at present it is 6.8%). Cirrhosis of the liver is regarded as a precarcinomatous condition.

Brandt - Berlin

Chair Gen. pathology & Pathological anatomy;  
Vysshem Med. Inst. im. Vylko Chervenakova,

KARDZHIYEV, N. [Kardzhiev, N.]

Computing the eigenvalues of a self-conjugate operator.  
Doklady BAN 16 no. 8: 793-796 '63.

1. Predstavleno akad. N. Obreshkovym [deceased].

KARDZHIYEV, N.V. (Sofiya)

Canonical equations for string structures. Inzh.zhur. 4 no.1:  
147-155 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

KARDZHIYEV, N.V. (Sofiya)

Investigation of canonical equations for structures made of cords.  
Inzh. zhur. 4 no.4:764-773 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

KARDZIS, Zenon, inz.

A new type of driver for single sheet piling. Tech.gosp.morska 10  
no.1:15-16 Ja '60. (EEAI 9:4)

1. Przeds. Bud. Inz.- Morskiego, Gdansk.  
(Sheet piling)

*KAREBIN, I.G.*

SUBJECT: USSR/Welding

135-3-14/17

AUTHOR: Karebin, I.G., Engineer

TITLE: Gas-Welding Lead Tanks (Gazovaya svarka svintsovykh vann.)

PERIODICAL: "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 3, p 28, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Welder A.N. Kutchin has developed a new method of welding lead electro-plating tanks with common bee-wax utilized as flux. The method is accepted in production technology. It consists in the following: The work faces are heated by a gas torch; the heated surface is rubbed over with wax; a rolled strip of base metal (lead) is utilized as joining metal; then, gas welding is performed in usual way. Lead oxides float out on the surface of molten wax, and the torch flame drives them off from the work spot, after which the wax burns. Welding without flux, as well as with application of animal fat, had no good results.

ASSOCIATION: Town Voronezh (plant not stated)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KAREBIN, I. G.

AUTHOR: Karebin, I.G., Engineer 135-58-6-17/19  
TITLE: Universal Welding Breaker (Universal'nyy svarochnyy preryvatel')  
PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 6, p 45 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: A circuit diagram for a universal ignitron current breaker is suggested. It is to be used for converting the existing breakers "FIT" and "PISh" into universal breakers - suitable for seam welding, single-impulse spot welding, and pulsating spot welding. The conversion would be simple and cheap. A universal breaker could be used at industrial plants, in laboratories and experimental workshops. There is 1 figure.  
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 1/1



KARFCIN, A.

Pytalovo District - Bee Culture

Pytalovo district is a leader in bee culture development., Pchelovodstvo, 29,  
no. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MIRONOV, V., inzh.; KAREGIN, V., inzh.; DUKOV, M., inzh.

Machine for welding the reinforcement fabric of reinforced concrete ships. Rech. transp. 21 no.5:43-44 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)  
(Concrete reinforcement--Welding)

81754

24,7300

Z/037/60/000/04/007/014  
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Karel, F.

TITLE: Growing of Electroluminescent and Photoconductive  
Single Crystals of Zinc Sulphide

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960, No 4,  
pp 316-324 + 1 plate

ABSTRACT: In the first part of the paper the author summarizes  
briefly the published information on sublimation  
methods of growing ZnS single crystals. In the Physics  
Institute, CSAV, ZnS single crystals were grown (both  
pure and activated with copper and manganese) for  
investigating the electroluminescence, the electrical  
and optical properties of such crystals. Several  
methods were tested and success was achieved in growing  
single ZnS crystals in sealed ampoules and also by  
using the reaction  $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{S}$  and sublimation at elevated  
temperatures. All these three methods are described and  
in Table 2 information is given on the conditions of  
growing such crystals and on the shape of the final

Card 1/3

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81754

Z/037/60/000/04/007/014  
E073/E535

Growing of Electroluminescent and Photoconductive Single Crystals  
of Zinc Sulphide

crystals produced. The properties of the produced single crystals are also discussed. The results obtained lead to the following conclusions:

- 1) Sublimation in a sealed ampoule yields relatively perfect crystals which are suitable for some measurements, whereby the sublimation temperature is relatively low (1150 to 1200°C); the growth time is long but this has a positive influence on the perfection of the crystals.
- 2) The reaction of zinc vapours with  $H_2S$  leads to a considerably faster growth but, due to the higher temperature required (1400°C), the experimental apparatus has to satisfy more exacting requirements; ammonia was used for the first time as a carrier gas.
- 3) Sublimation at elevated temperatures yields large but less perfect crystals; obtaining crystals of the desired purity creates difficulties.
- 4) Activation of single crystals was effected either

Card 2/3

44

81754

Z/037/60/000/04/007/C14  
E073/E535

Growing of Electroluminescent and Photoconductive Single Crystals  
of Zinc Sulphide

directly in the starting materials or by adequate diffusion of the activators (Cu, Cu.Mn) into the grown crystals. As a result, photoluminescent and electroluminescent ZnS single crystals of the sizes of several millimetres were obtained, with emission at 470 and 520 mμ (for Cu) and 595 mμ (for Mn), with a hexagonal structure or, in the case of admixtures, with a cubic structure. Acknowledgments are expressed to M. Skála and I. Mišková for their assistance in growing the single crystals.

There are 9 figures, 2 tables and 17 references,  
1 of which is Czech, 2 Soviet, 2 German and 12 English.

ASSOCIATION: Fysikální ústav ČSAV, Praha (Physics Institute, ČSAV,  
Prague) VH

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1959  
Card 3/3

Z/037/62/000/004/005/008  
E197/E435

AUTHOR: Karel, F.

TITLE: Measurement of cathode luminescence of ZnS single crystals

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, no.4, 1962, 369-372

TEXT: The cathode luminescence of single crystals was studied because previously only polycrystalline layers had been investigated. During electron bombardment, the cathode luminescence and cathode conductivity could be measured and the crystal could be observed through a microscope. The crystals, prepared by a method described elsewhere and containing about  $10^{-5}$  g/g Cu and  $10^{-5}$  g/g Cl were hexagonal, although some containing small amounts of admixtures had a cubic structure. The emission spectra of the cathode luminescence were independent of the energy of the electrons, maximum emission was at 5250 Å. The brightness of luminescence was a linear function of the accelerating voltage, unlike in some polycrystalline layers. The threshold voltage for cathode luminescence was 1.8 kV. This is in agreement with the findings of Gy Gergely (Acta Phys. Ac.Sc. Hungary 12 (1960), 253; 12 (1960), 221; Z.Phys.Chem. 210 (1959), Card 1/2

Measurement of cathode ...

Z/037/62/000/004/005/008  
E197/E435

274; 211 (1959), 11) for evaporated layers but not with those of J.W.Strange and S.T.Henderson (Proc. Phys. Soc, 58 (1946), 369) who studied powdered layers. Microscopic observations showed that the emission was nonhomogeneous and this will be studied further. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fysikální ústav ČSAV, Praha  
(Institute of Physics, ČSAV, Prague)

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1962

Card 2/2

G/030/63/003/002/011/012  
B163/B138

AUTHORS: Karel, F. and Součková, L.

TITLE: Cathodoluminescence of aluminum nitride

PERIODICAL: Physica status solidi, v. 3, no. 2, 1963, K 78-K 81

TEXT: The spectral distribution of the cathodoluminescence of AlN activated with Si, Mn, or Cu was measured. The specimens were thin layers deposited on quartz substrates in a gas discharge during the reaction of nitrogen with aluminum chloride, and powders produced by nitriding aluminum powder and heat treatment with Si or the chlorides of Mn or Cl. X-ray diffraction was used to check that the matrix really consisted of AlN, and the admixture concentrations were determined spectroscopically. For the cathodoluminescence measurements the layers were covered with a vacuum-evaporated Al layer on the irradiated side. The cathodoluminescence was excited by a fixed unfocussed electron beam of 4 to 10 kv acceleration voltage. Si activated specimens show a wide emission band with a maximum at 3900 Å, Mn activated specimens have a narrower peak at 6100 Å. Cu activated specimens have a blue band at 4600 Å, and a green one at 5380 Å

Card 1/2



Cathodoluminescence of aluminum ...

G/030/63/003/002/011/012  
B163/B138

whose relative intensity depends on the electron energy. For 4 kev the blue band is more strongly excited, for 8 kev the green one. The cathodoluminescence spectra are essentially the same for both evaporated and powder layers. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION:     Physikálishes Institut der Tschechoslovakischen Akademie  
                    der Wissenschaften, Prag (Physics Institute of the  
                    Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, Prague)

SUBMITTED:        January 8, 1963

Card 2/2

KAREL, F.; PASTRNAK, J.; SOUCKOVA, L.

Some luminescent and cathodoluminescent properties of AlN.  
Acta physica Pol 26 no.3/4:679-682 S-O '64.

1. Institute of Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of  
Sciences, Prague.

L 04130-67

ACC NR: AP6005486

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/001/0011/0011

INVENTOR: Kudrnovsky, Miroslav (Engineer; Prague); Sladek, Zdenek (Engineer; Horni Pocernice); Karel, Frantisek (Prague)  
ORG: none

TITLE: [A transistorized switch] CZ Pat. No. PV 5887-64

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 1, 1966, 11

TOPIC TAGS: switching circuit, switching theory, transistorized circuit, *RESISTANCE BRIDGE*

ABSTRACT: A transistorized circuit controlled by a reverse bridge is described which has the distinguishing feature that between the bases of the switch transistors and their collectors, or between the bases and their emitters, is connected the output of the reverse resistance bridge constituted by resistances. The bridge is connected to a source of direct current ungrounded voltage and at the same time one resistance of the bridge is shunted by a control transistor between the base and emitter of which, or the base and the collector is connected to the secondary winding of the transformer, while the primary winding is connected to the source of the control pulses.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 23Oct64

Card 1/1

KARL, I.; HODER, J.; KRAUS, H.; KREJCI, L.; KRUSINA, L.

Tonometry during general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation. Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.25:676-682 25 Jan 65.

1. II. oční klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta: akademik J. Kurz) a Oddelení pro anestezii Krajského ústavu národního zdraví, Středočeského kraje (vedoucí: MUDr. J. Hoder).

VOTOCKOVA, J.; KAREL, I.

Keratoplasty and blood groups in man. Clinical studies. Cesk. oftal.  
18 no.5:372-377 S '62.

1. II. oční klinika fak. všeob. lek. University Karlovy v Praze,  
prednosta akademik J. Kurz.

(CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION) (BLOOD GROUPS)

KAREL, I.; BRACHFELD, K.

Bilateral hypoplasia and aplasia of the optical nerve.  
Cesk. oftal. 21 no.4:334-342 J1 '65.

1. II oční klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta akademik J. Kurz) a II. dětská klinika fakulty dětského lékařství Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. J. Houstek, DrSc.).

~~KAREL, Ivan~~  
KAREL, Ivan

Gradual premedication in eye surgery. Cesk. ofth. 14 no.1:60-67 Feb 58.

1. II. oční klinika KU, přednosta akademik J. Kurz.  
(EYE, surg.  
premedication, gradual (Cz))

KAREL, Ivan; KREJCI, Lubomir

Our experiences in the treatment of sympathetic ophthalmia. Cesk. ofth.  
14 no.6:468-472 Dec 58.

1. II oční kliniky KU v Praze, přednosta akademik Jaromír Kurz.  
(OPHTHALMIA, SYMPATHETIC, case reports  
ther. aspects (Cz))



KAREL, Ivan

Contribution to anesthetic methods in ocular surgery in childhood.  
Česk. oft. 15 no.5:395-400 0 '59

1. II. oční klinika KU v Praze, přednosta akademik Jaromír Kurz.  
(EYE surg.)  
(ANESTHESIA in inf. & child)

KAREL, Ivan; KREJCI, Lubomir

Safety measures in complicated surgical procedures by the lens by means of potentiated anesthesia. Cesk. ofth. 16 no.2:103-110 Mr '60

1. II. oční klinika KU, přednosta akademik Jaromír Kurz.  
(CATARACT EXTRACTION anesth. & analg.)

KARL, Ivan

Spontaneous serous circular detachment of the ciliary body. Cesk.  
ofth. 17 no.7:521-525 N '61.

1. II očni klinika KU, prednosta akademik Jaromir Kurz.

(UVEA dis)

KAREL, Ivan

Chlorpromazine in the treatment of acute glaucoma. Cesk. ofth. 17  
no.6:473-478 S '61.

1. II očni klinika KU, prednosta akademik J. Kurz.

(GLAUCOMA ther) (CHLORPROMAZINE ther)

KAREL, I.

Our experiences with steroid anesthesia in eye surgery. Cesk. oftal.  
19 no.1:67-72 Ja '62.

1. II očni klin. fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta  
akademik J.Kurz.

(OPHTHALMOLOGY)

(HYDROXYDIONE)

KAREL, I.; MYSKA, V.; KVICALOVA, E.

Eye changes in atopic dermatitis. Cesk. oftal. 19 no.2:130-138 Mr  
'63.

1. II. oční klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze, přednosta  
akademik J. Kurz II. kožní klinika fakulty všeob. lékařství KU v Praze,  
přednosta prof. dr. J. Opletal, DrSc.

(DERMATITIS ATOPIC) (EYELIDS) (EYE MANIFESTATIONS)  
(CONJUNCTIVITIS) (CORNEA) (CATARACT)

KAREL, I.; KREJCI, L.; KRAUS, H.

Our experiences with the choice of anesthesia in eye surgery.  
Cesk. oftal. 20 no. 1:44-51 Ja'64.

1. II. oční klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze;  
prednosta: akademik J. Kurz.

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KAREL, I.; MYŠKA, V.

Some shortcomings in re-employment after eye injuries. Cesk.  
oftal. 20 no.2:108-111 Mr'64.

1. II. oční klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze;  
prednosta: akademik J. Kurz.

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KAREL, J.; STUCHLIK, H.

Technical improvement in water supply.

p. 218  
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1955  
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI  
Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3  
March 1956

S/058/61/000/009/031/050

A001/A101

AUTHORS: Karel, M., Karel, T.

TITLE: Aging of aluminum-silver alloy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 9, 1961, 211, abstract 9E239 (V sb. "Relaksats. yavleniya v metallakh i splavakh", Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960, 10<sup>4</sup> - 108)

TEXT: Aging of an Al alloy with 5% Ag was investigated by the method of measuring internal friction ( $Q^{-1}$ ) at a frequency of  $\sim 1$  cps. The existence of a peak at 132°C with activation energy of 25 kcal/mol, discovered by Novik, was confirmed; the peak is connected with relaxation of stresses at boundaries of separations. Internal friction was isothermally measured in the range from 300 to 100°C. The curves of  $Q^{-1}$  variation versus duration of aging show breaks.

V. Sarraf

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/058/61/000/009/031/050  
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Karel, M., Karel, T.

TITLE: Aging of aluminum-silver alloy

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TEXT: Aging of an Al alloy with 5% Ag was investigated by the method of measuring internal friction ( $Q^{-1}$ ) at a frequency of  $\sim 1$  cps. The existence of a peak at  $132^{\circ}\text{C}$  with activation energy of 25 kcal/mol, discovered by Novik, was confirmed; the peak is connected with relaxation of stresses at boundaries of separations. Internal friction was isothermally measured in the range from 300 to  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The curves of  $Q^{-1}$  variation versus duration of aging show breaks.

V. Sarraf

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KAREL, V.

"Conversion Equivalents in Buildings." p. 128,  
(MECHANISACE, Vol. 2, No. 4, Apr. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4  
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.10/11 Oto-Rhino-Laryngo Nový  
KAREL V.

2099. KAREL V. and ŠKORPIL V. Klin. Nemocn. usn. nosních a kreních v Plzni.  
\*O vzduchové embolii jako komplikaci punkce čelistních dutin. Concerning  
air emboli as a complication of puncture of the maxilla-  
ry sinus ČSL. OTOLARYNG. 1957, 6/3 (146-150)

The authors are concerned with the most frequent complications of irrigation of the maxillary sinus. They describe one case of a serious complication, very probably an air embolus to the brain with resulting cerebral focal signs, which disappeared in the course of 3 months. They recommend that either the instilled fluid should not be flushed out at all with air, which is their usual practice, or to use a minimum quantity and inject it very slowly, so as to minimize the danger of embolization.

BUSA, J.; CECH, J.; KAREL, V.

Effect of the carbon content on the steel hardness dependence  
on the specific surface of carbides in tempered carbon steels.  
Sbor VST Kosice no.1:55-60 '63.

1. Department of Metals, Thermal Treatment and Shaping of  
Metals, Higher School of Technology, Kosice. Submitted  
April 10, 1962.

Z/8/60/000/01/001/014  
EO34/E416

AUTHOR: Karel Vetejška

TITLE: Uranium<sup>21</sup>

PERIODICAL: Chemické listy, 1960, Nr 1, pp 1-13

ABSTRACT: Following an historical introduction, the reviewer then deals with the following aspects:-  
The natural occurrence of uranium: The geographical, terrestrial and oceanic distribution is noted together with the main mineral groups. Table I: U and Th content in igneous rocks. (Subtitles: Rock. Content SiO<sub>2</sub>, %. It contains). Physical and chemical properties of uranium: Reasons for the transfer of uranium from Group VI to Group III of the periodic system of classification (among the actinides) are given. Table II: Electron arrangement of lanthanide and actinide atoms. Table III: Ionic radii of lanthanides and actinides (after Zachariasen, Ref 6). (Subtitles: Number of 4f or 5f electrons. Lanthanides (element). Actinides (element)). The isotopes of uranium are then considered (Ref 8, 9 to 12,3).  
Card 1/4 Table IV: Review of uranium isotopes (Subtitles:

Z/8/60/000/01/001/014  
EO34/E416

Uranium

Atomic weight. Half-life. Type of disintegration. Manner of formation). The formation and chemical properties of the uranium oxides (Ref 13 to 15), the uranates (Ref 16,17) and the question of valency (Ref 18,19). The halides (Ref 20-25) are also considered and the organic solvents for uranium are mentioned. Obtaining uranium: The technology of uranium extraction may be considered to take place in the following stages: 1. First stage - preparation of the ores by a combination of physical and chemical techniques which yield the standard preliminary chemical concentrate. 2. Detailed working up of the chemical compounds obtained - isolation in their pure chemical forms. 3. Preparation of metallic uranium from the pure compounds (cf Ref 26). Acid puddling: this ( $H_2SO_4$  puddling) is said to be used more than carbonate puddling and is considered. Alkaline puddling: the use of carbonate puddling is examined (cf Ref 27). Other chemical methods: High carbonate containing ores have been initially acid treated (Ref 28,29). High sulphide

Card 2/4



Z/8/60/000/01/001/014  
E034/E416

Uranium

containing ores are oxidized with the acid formed being used for acid puddling (Ref 30). Nitric acid puddling and direct organic solvent extraction have been utilized for rich ores (Ref 31 and 32 respectively). Detailed descriptions of the treatment of ore has been reported (Ref 33). Obtaining uranium from leachates: The techniques used are described (Ref 34 to 41). Preparation of metallic uranium: The methods may be divided into five groups: 1. Reduction of uranium oxides with carbon (Ref 44). 2. Reduction of uranium oxides with aluminium, magnesium, calcium or calcium hydride (Ref 45 to 53). 3. Reduction of uranium halides with alkali or alkaline earth metals (Ref 54 to 58). 4. Electrolysis of fused uranium salts (Ref 59,60). 5. Thermal decomposition of uranium halides (Ref 61,62). Uranium alloys: The methods used and alloys formed are briefly listed (Ref 63 to 72). Conclusions: The historical stages are highlighted and the production levels mentioned (Ref 73). There are 4 tables and 73 references. 2 of

Card 3/4

Z/8/60/000/01/001/014  
E034/E416

Uranium

which are Soviet, 2 Czech, 6 French, 13 German and  
50 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav pro výzkum rud, Praha  
(Institute for Ore Research, Prague)

Card 4/4

Country : Czechoslovakia  
 Category :  
 H-27  
 Acc. Jour. :  
 40387  
 Author : Mastovsky, J., Karel, V., and Fauer, J.  
 Institut. : Not given  
 Title : Filtration Procedures Used in the Beer-Brewing Industry  
 Orig. Doc. : Aviany Prunyl, J., No 6, 124-127 (1960)

Abstract : The authors report on an investigation of the possibility of the clarification of beer by filtration (F) through bacterial filters (BF) using discs of Czech manufacture. Czech bacterial discs (BD) consist of an asbestos-cellulose mass (about 35% of very finely ground asbestos mixed with cellulose). The use of BF requires preliminary clarification of the beer and BF are therefore used only as the final stage in the F process. The experiments were carried out at two plants in which single-stage or two-stage F through a filter-mass (FM) [diatomaceous earth] is practiced. The quality of the beer filtered

Card: 1/4

H-27

Country : Czechoslovakia  
Category :

II-27

Abstr. Jour. :

#0387

Author :  
Instit. :  
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : through BF (C-5 and C-7) was compared with the quality of the beer filtered through foreign-made WK-Filter discs (K-5 and K-7) and with the quality of pasteurized beer. It has been found that when two-stage F is used either with BF or without, the content of colloidal bitter principles in the beer is decreased; the content of molecular (acid) bitter principles remained unchanged as confirmed by organoleptic tests. The maltose and dextrin content remained unchanged in all cases. The total content of nitrogenous substances showed an insignificant variation, principally at the expense of high-molecular weight proteins. The removal of acid

Card: 2/5

Country : Czechoslovakia  
Category= :

H-27

Abn. Jour. :

40387

Author :

Institut. :

Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : colloids (e.g., albumin, hops resins) leads to an insignificant pH increase (of approximately 0.2 units) in all cases. The CO<sub>2</sub> content showed a moderate drop throughout. When the temperature is lowered to 0-1° the CO<sub>2</sub> loss is decreased. Foam stability is insignificantly decreased after BF treatment; the decrease does not exceed that observed after two-stage F through FM and is somewhat smaller than in the case of EK-filters. Two-stage F through FM does not increase the biologic stability of the beer, whereas F through BF markedly

Card: 3/5

#-130

KAREL, VLADIMIR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and  
Their Application, Part 3. - Fermentation  
Industry.

H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 48404

Author : Vladimir Karel

Inst : -

Title : Upon the Analytic Methods in Beer Brewing Industry.

Orig Pub : Kvasny prumysl, 1957, 3, No 10, 230-231

Abstract : The determination of pentosan, phosphates and silica in barley, wort and beer contents is carried out for the production control. The method based on red coloring at the reaction of furfural with aniline acetate is recommended for the determination of pentosans. The colorimetric method based on the formation of phosphomolybdic acid producing yellow coloring is recommended for the phosphate determination. It is proposed to use the

Card 1/2

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KAREL, Vladimir

Chromatographic determination of high molecular albumins in brewing wort. Kvasny prum 9 no.5:117-119 My '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pivovarsky a sladarsky, Praha.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia  
CATEGORY :

H-27

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720710006-8"

AUTHOR : Mastovsky, J.; Karel, V.; Kahler, M.  
INST. :  
TITLE : The Use of Gibberellines in Malting and Brewing

ORIG. PUB. : Kvasny prumysl, 1959, 5, No 4, 81-86

ABSTRACT : The experiments carried out have shown that the best results with sprouting of barley are obtained with a concentration of 0.2 g gibberelline A (I) per 1 kg of barley. The stimulating action of I is enhanced on simultaneous addition of glucose (II): 0.01 mg% I and 0.01% II. A solution of the above-stated composition was used to spray a normally steeped, dilated barley. Also tested was the effect of an 0.01% solution of II (in an amount of 0.2mg II per 1 kg barley). At a concentration within the limits of 0.01% - 10 mg per 100 ml of wort, no effect of I on yeast could be detected. -- A. Yemel'yanov.

CARD: 1/1

KAREL, Vladimir

New look at the barley germination process. Kvasny prum 10  
no.11:245-246 N '64.

1. Research Institute of Brewing and Malting Industry, Prague.



KAREL, Vladimir, inz.

Dustless boring in sampling tin-tungsten-copper ores in  
Czechoslovakia. Geol pruzkum 7 no.3:83-84 Mr '65.

1. Rudne doly National Enterprise, Pribram.

BUSA, Juráj, doc. inz. Geo.; KAREL, Vojtech, inz.

Effect of the carbon content on the growth of middle mass of carbides in carbon steel tempering. Sbor VST Kosices no. 2: 35-40 '63.

1. Chair of Metal Science, Metal Heat Treatment and Forming, Higher School of Technology, Kosice.

BUSA, Juraj, doc., inz., ScC.; KAREL, Vojtech, inz.

Mutual relation between the critical and middle-sized  
carbide particles in isothermal carbon steel tempering.  
Sbor VST Kosice 2:35-42 '62.

1. Katedra nauky o kovochoch, tepelneho spracovania a  
tvarovania kovov, Vysoka skola technicka, Kosice.

ROMADAN, I.A., KARIM, B.M.

Methylation of anisole, phenetole, and o-cresol by molecular  
compounds of alcohols with boron fluoride. Zhur. ob. Khim.  
34, no. 5 1984-1988, p. 101. (1984-1988)

1. Aizhskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

ANTIK, L.V.; ELABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; KARELE, B.Ya.

Synthesis and transformations of dihydrodioxodibenzotriptycene.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1470-1475 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

4082 KARELEV, I. Ye.

In"ekstsiionnyy sposob betonirovaniya gidrotekhnicheskikh i dpugikx massivnykh sooruzhehiy L., 1954. 12 s. 20 sm. (M-vo elektrostantsiy SSSR. Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-t gidrotekhniki im. B. E. Vedeneeva). 100 ekz. Bespl. (54-56934)

KARELI, L.; SARYCHEV, N., inzh.; FRENKEL', A.

Erection of bridge footings on high pile grillage foundations.  
Prom.stroi.i inzh.soor. 4 no.2:22-29 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Nikolaev--Bridges--Foundations and piers)

KOLOKOLOV, N.M., inzh.; KARELI, L.G., inzh.; PROTSENKO, A.M., inzh.

Making span structures of large bridges on stands. Transp. stroi.  
10 no. 12:22-26 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Nikolayev--Bridges, Concrete)



KARELI, L. G., laureat Leninskoy premii; SARYCHEV, N. K.; FRENKEL', A. L.

Assembly of bridge spans over the Southern Bug River. Transp.  
stroi. 13 no.4:13-18 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik mostopoyezda No. 444 Tresta mostostroyeniya No. 1  
(for Kareli).

(Nikolayev--Bridge construction)

GURGENIDZE, M.Z., inzh.; MASKHARASHVILI, E.G.; KARELI, N.I., inzh.

Use of "exkapone" insulating materials in the traction motors of  
main line electric locomotives. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.5:  
15-18 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Electric railway motors)  
(Electric insulators and insulation)

KARELIN, A., polkovnik, kand. istorich. nauk

Marxism-Leninism on the principles of the building of socialism and  
communism. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 5 no.23:9.17 D '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

KARELIN, A.A.; POLYANTSEVA, L.R.

Detection of transaminidase in the blood serum and urine in various kidney diseases. Vop. med. khim. 11 no.2:97-99 Mr.-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii i kafedra terapii sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

URAZAYEV, B.M.; KAYELIN, A.G.

Geological results of geophysical investigations in the  
Khabandytau and Pistalitan region. Trudy Sred.-Az.politokh.  
inst. no.12:159-167 '61.

(MIRA 18:12)

21

The composition and the quality of Mid-Asia coals. A. I. Karelin and O. V. Nefed'eva. *Akim. Teerogo Toplisa* 3, 308-321 (1934).—The properties are given of coals from the Kok-Yangak mine, from the Narin mine, from Kizil-Kil, from Sulyukta and from Shunab. The investigation includes low-temp. carbonization analyses of the coal and the ash and fusibility tests. A. A. Buchtingk

ASB 31.4 DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

21

Ca

Cryohydric method for determination of moisture. N. V. Mikulina, A. I. Karchin and A. P. Shakhmurov. *Coke and Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 1934, No. 4, 60-4, cf. C. A. 23, 4550. The cryohydric method is as accurate as direct methods of distn. with benzene or xylene, or drying in N. The time of detn. was 15-20 min. Abs. alc. is not necessary and kerosene should be replaced by benzene in testing high-moisture fuels. A. Pestoff

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

Method for determining the heating value of carbonate shales. 1. A. Zikree and A. I. Karlyshin. *Geokhimiya* No. 3, 47 (1965). After reviewing a great no. of methods it is recommended to use the "standard" method used in the detn. of the calorific value of shales; a correction should be made for the changes in the H<sub>2</sub>O content occurring during the prepn. of the mixt. for the calorimetric bomb. Six references. A. A. Boethling.

ASM - S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION SIX

SECTION SEVEN

SECTION EIGHT

SECTION NINE

SECTION TEN

SECTION ELEVEN

SECTION TWELVE

SECTION THIRTEEN

SECTION FOURTEEN

SECTION FIFTEEN

SECTION SIXTEEN

SECTION SEVENTEEN

SECTION EIGHTEEN

SECTION NINETEEN

SECTION TWENTY

SECTION TWENTY-ONE

SECTION TWENTY-TWO

SECTION TWENTY-THREE

SECTION TWENTY-FOUR

SECTION TWENTY-FIVE

SECTION TWENTY-SIX

SECTION TWENTY-SEVEN

SECTION TWENTY-EIGHT

SECTION TWENTY-NINE

SECTION THIRTY

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SECTION THIRTY-TWO

SECTION THIRTY-THREE

SECTION THIRTY-FOUR

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SECTION THIRTY-SIX

SECTION THIRTY-SEVEN

SECTION THIRTY-EIGHT

SECTION THIRTY-NINE

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SECTION NINETY-THREE

SECTION NINETY-FOUR

SECTION NINETY-FIVE

SECTION NINETY-SIX

SECTION NINETY-SEVEN

SECTION NINETY-EIGHT

SECTION NINETY-NINE

SECTION HUNDRED



KARELIN, A. I.

USSR/Electricity Electric Power Publications

Apr 49

"New Books on Power Engineering" 1 p

"Elek Stants" No 4

Brief reviews include: N. K. Bodashkev's "Breakdowns in Stream Turbines and Their Prevention," G. K. Zherbe's "Testing Asynchronous Motors After Repairs," T. A. Zikeyev and A. I. Karelin's "Analysis of Power Fuels," "Installation and Operation of High-Pressure Boilers," edited by S. Ts. Fayerman and S. M. Shukher, "Handbook on Electrical Insulation," edited by Yu. V. Koritskiy and B. M. Tareyev, and F. A. Stupel's "Automatic and Protective Relays,"

PA 55/49T27

KARELIN, A.I.

From May 18-21 the Third Scientific Conference on the Results of the Work of Scientific-Research Institutions of Siberia for 1951 and first quarter of 1952 was held in the Siberian Zonal Scientific-Research Veterinary Institute.

The first report was made by A.I. KARELIN, the elder instructor, Department of the Principles of Marxism-Leninism, Omsk Medical Institute, on the subject: "Marxist-Leninist Theory of Reverberation and the Teaching of I.P.Pavlov".

SO:Veterinariya;Vol.29;No.9;62-64;September 1952 uncl deg  
Trans. # 91 by L.Lulich

KARLIN, A.I.

Use of vitamins A and D<sub>2</sub> is an important hygienic condition for the birth of a litter of baby pigs. Trudy VIEV 26:228-235 '62.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Laboratoriya zoogigiyeny Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

(Veterinary obstetrics) (Vitamins—A)  
(Ergocalciferol)

KOMAROV, N.M., prof.; KARELIN, A.I., kand.veterin.nauk:

Pathogenesis and prophylaxis of anemia in young pigs. Veterinari  
41 no.8:68-70 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

KOMAROV, N.M., prof.; KARELIN, A.A., kand.veterinarnik

Anemia in young pigs and means for its prophylaxis. Veterinarika  
41 no.3665-67 Mr '65. (MIRA 1834)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

L 21773-66 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)  
ACC NR: AP6002597 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0093/0093

AUTHORS: Lipovskiy, M. I.; Karelin, A. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vertical vibrational conveyer. Class 81, No. 176820

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 93

TOPIC TAGS: conveying equipment, conveyer transportation system

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a vertical vibrational conveyer for transporting friable materials. It consists of a load-carrying unit in the form of a tube with a bottom, loading and unloading devices, and a vibration drive. To provide for the transportation of materials in a smooth tube by only the longitudinal vibrations of the tube, the loading device is in the form of a feed tube placed inside the load-carrying unit. One end of the tube is mounted coaxially with the load-carrying tube with a gap between the end and convex bottom (see Fig. 1). The other end is brought out through the side of the load-carrying tube into an annular hollow under a loading hopper and is fastened between the external surface of the load-carrying tube and two truncated cones. The larger

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.867.522.2

L 21773-66

ACC NR: AP6002597

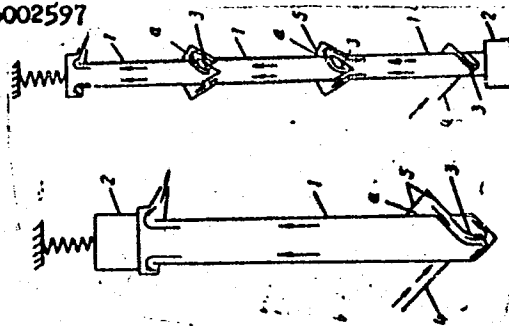


Fig. 1. 1 - load-carrying tube; 2 - vibration drive; 3 - feed tube; 4 - loading hopper; 5 - truncated cones; 6 - annular hollow.

bases of the truncated cones are connected together, and the smaller--to the load-carrying tube. To increase the transportation height, the load-carrying tube is made of several sections rigidly fastened together, each having a convex bottom and feed tube. The annular hollow is used to transfer material from one section to another. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Aug63

Card 2/2 *ULR*

*KARELIN, A.M.*

AUTHORS: Karelin, A.M. and Radashkovich, I.M., Engineers

110-4-18/25

TITLE: Machine type MUWM-400 for Seam-welding of Aluminium Alloys  
(Mashina MShShI-400 dlya shovnoy svarki alyuminiyevykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyashlennosti, 1958, No. 4, pp. 55 - 62 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Until recently, there has been a lack of special equipment for seam-welding light alloys. Heavy welding currents are required for this purpose and as the products are apt to be large and the return circuits correspondingly long, welding voltages and powers are high. In 1955, the "Elektrik" Works produced a special machine for welding light alloys, type MUWM-400-2, which has been somewhat modernised this year. Technical and performance data for the machine are tabulated. It takes 1 400 kVA from a 380 V, 3-phase circuit and is a further development of type MTM impulse machines for spot-welding light alloys. During the process of welding, impulses of direct voltage and alternating polarity of regulated duration are delivered to the primary of the welding transformer by a power rectifier. It is a bridge-connected 3-phase, full-wave rectifier using ignitrons, Card1/3 type M-100/5 000 and has a stabilising device which maintains the

Machine type MUWM-400 for Seam-welding of Aluminium Alloys

output voltage steady to within  $\pm 3\%$ . The operation of the stabilising device controlled by an auxiliary 3-phase full-wave rectifier. This is a replica of the main power rectifier; the operation of the stabilisation system can therefore be evaluated from the readings of a voltmeter connected to the output of the auxiliary rectifier. In order to explore the operating properties of commutators, the machine at present has two independent power commutators, one mechanical and one of the ignitron type. A special control device mounted on the same shaft as the mechanical commutator controls the duration and sequence of the welding current impulses. The circuit of the commutator brushes and their operating sequence are shown in Fig.1 and explained in the article. A general view of the machine, which is of the conventional seam-welding type with rollers, is given in Fig.2. A kinematic diagram of all the drives and gearing appears in Fig.3 and is explained. Fig. 4 shows the circuit of the machine drive and commutating device and a full diagram of the supply and control circuits is given in Fig.5. The various parts are explained at length, including the supply arrangements and the stabiliser. Tests were made of seam-welding conditions for light alloys,

Card2/3



SOTNIKOV, N.L.; KARELIN, B.D.; KHRAMOVA, N.A.

Eliminating the shop as a unit in clothing factories in Moscow  
and Moscow Province. Shvoin.prom. no.3:7-10 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Moscow Province--Clothing industry--Management)

(Moscow--Clothing industry--Management)

KARELIN, B.; SOTNIKOV, N.

Measuring production volume and labor productivity in the clothing  
industry. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 4 no.123-27  
'61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Clothing industry--Labor productivity)

KARELIN, B.S.

KURAYEV, A.V.; SEMENOV, P.L.; BLEYZ, N.G.; BULAVA, V.P.; VYAZ'MIN, V.A.;  
GOLUBEV, B.S.; DYSHMAN, B.M.; KARELIN, B.S.; KAYUKOV, G.I., KUGEL',  
N.V.; MASHATIN, V.I.; RAGUSKAYA, L.F.; RUBINSHTEYN, S.M.; SUTRANOV,  
A.B.; TARASOV, L.A.; FEDOROVA, A.A.; FEDOROV, L.N.; TSEPKIN, M.F.;  
SHAYEVICH, A.G.; VASIL'YEVA, I.A., red. izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya.,  
tekhn. red.

[ZIL-158 and ZIL-158A motorbuses; instructions for operation] Avtobusy  
ZIL-158 i ZIL-158A; instruktsiia po ekspluatatsii. Moskva, Gos.  
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 193 p.

(MIRA 11:7)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod.  
(Motorbuses)

KARELIN, M. (Stantsiya Dolgoprudnaya Moskovskoy oblasti)

Recording level indicator. Radio no.10:46 O '57. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Sound--Recording and reproducing)

KARELIN, N.

Character training in students' agricultural brigades. Politekh.  
obuch. no.7:90-91 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Tikhmenevskaya srednyaya shkola Rybinskogo rayona Yaroslavskoy  
oblasti.

(Field work (Educational method))

KARELIN, N.

Vigilant eyes of volunteer controllers. Mor. flot 23 no.10:  
8-9 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta partiyno-gosudarstvennogo kontrolya  
partiynogo komiteta Dunayskogo parokhodstva.  
(Merchant marine)

18 9560

26046  
S/137/61/000/007/062/072  
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Karelin, N. A.

TITLE: Variation of the thermal electromotive force of zinc single-crystals under slip and twinning deformation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1961, 25, abstract 7Zh198 ("Uch. Zap. Chelyab. Gos. ped. in-t." 1958, 5, no. 1, 83-92)

TEXT: The variation in the induced thermal e.m.f. of Zn single-crystals under slip and twinning was studied. The investigation was carried out on Zn single-crystals paired with Cu. It was established that under slip deformation the differential thermal e.m.f. of Zn changes in a positive direction (the deformed single-crystal becomes thermoelectrically positive with respect to the undeformed single-crystal). The value of the induced thermal e.m.f. attains  $+190 \mu\text{V/g}$  at a 250% elongation. A functional relationship between the magnitude of induced thermal e.m.f. and the degree of deformation is obtained (for slip deformation).

L. Gordiyenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

2538L  
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AUTHORS: Klochkov, A.I.; Karelin, N.A.; Borovskaya, K.I.

TITLE: Effect of deformation by sliding and twinning on the rate of dissolving of zinc single crystals in hydrochloric acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, v 34, no 2, 1961, 272-277

TEXT: The effect of the orientation angle and deformation by sliding or twinning of zinc single crystals on the dynamics of the dissolving rate in 1 M HCl solutions was investigated. This problem is of interest since zinc and zinc alloy articles are manufactured using various types of plastic deformation, and corrosion resistance is effected by changes in the crystal-line state. Corrosion of zinc polycrystals was investigated by several authors, but only Ye.M. Zaretskiy (Ref 2: ZhPKh, 24, 5-8, 482 (1951), and Ref 3: ZhPKh, 24, 2, 619 (1951)) studied the effect of deformation on corrosion. Zinc single crystals were investigated already by M. Straumainis

Card 1/6



25384  
S/080/61/034/002/003/025  
A057/A129

Effect of deformation ...

(Ref 10: Z. phys. kh., 147, 16 T (1930)) and N.S. Akhmetovi, and G.S. Vozdvizhenskiy (Ref 11: ZhPKh, 29, 8, 1196 (1956)) and different solubility of crystal faces in hydrochloric acid solutions was observed, but the effect of plastic deformation on the corrosion rate of the single crystals was not studied. Zinc single crystals investigated in the present work were prepared by V.D. Kuznetsov's method (Ref 12: "Fizika tverdogo tela" ("Solid State Physics") Tomek, 1, 232 (1937)). Orientation of single crystals was determined by the method of thermal electromotive force (t.e.m.f.) described by N.A. Karelin (Ref 13: "Metodicheskiy sbornik" ("Methodical collection") ChGPI, Chelyabinsk (1953)), and based on P.V. Bridgman's observation that t.e.m.f. is a linear function of  $\cos^2 \alpha$  ( $\alpha$  = angle between the principal crystallographic axis and the geometrical axis of the single crystal). The t.e.m.f. was measured in couple with copper and  $\alpha$  was determined graphically, or by the formula  $\Theta_d = 0.50 - 1.82 \cos^2 \alpha$  (2), i.e., the orientation of the single crystal was thus determined. After determination of the orientation, the kinetics of dissolution was studied in 1 N HCl solution. The first series of experiments concerning the effect of  $\alpha$  on the dissolving rate in non-deformed crystals gave results in agreement with

Card 2/6

25384

S/080/61/034/002/003/025  
A057/A129

Effect of deformation ...

those published by M. Straumainis (Ref 10). In a second series deformed single crystals were investigated by sliding and twinning, and the corroded crystals were photographed in polarized light (Fig 6, 8). The obtained results demonstrate that deformation by sliding increases the dissolving rate. Between the sliding faces some "weak" segments were formed and were strongly corroded. Deformation by twinning increases also the dissolving rate. Corrosion occurs in the zinc twins formed (in Fig 8 the deep bands of twins are well visible) which have a higher chemical activity not only in the partition of the initial structure and the formed twin, but mainly in the bulk of the latter. Since twins formed by deformation are less corrosion resistant and appear after mechanical treatments of zinc or zinc alloy articles, thermal treatment should be carried out to destroy the twins formed by mechanical processing. Conditions for the thermal after-treatment should be investigated on zinc single crystals, since these are more suitable than polycrystals for this purpose. In connection with investigations of the corrosion resistance of zinc polycrystals the following authors are mentioned: S.Ya. Popov (Ref 15 "Vliyanie nakotozkykh

Card 3/6

2538L

S/080/61/034/002/003/025

AC57/A129

Effect of deformation ...

kationnykh i anionnykh dobavok na korrozuyu tsinka i kadmiya v rastvore  
solyancy kisloty" ("Effect of some cationic and anionic admixtures on  
corrosion of zinc and cadmium in hydrochloric acid solution"), Novosher-  
kasskiy politekhn. inst. im. Ordzhonikidze (Novosherkassk "Order of the  
Red Banner of Labor" Polytechnic Institute imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze),  
Promstroyizdat, 25 (1954)), V.I. Redikova (Ref 4: Dissertation M (1955)),  
M.P. Slavinskiy (Ref 5: "Fiziko-khimicheskiye svoystva elementov"  
("Physico-chemical properties of elements"), Metallurgizdat, 170 (1952)),  
G.V. Akimov (Ref 8: "Osnovy ucheniya o korrozii i zashchite metallor"  
("Principles of the science of corrosion and protection of metals"),  
Metallurgizdat (1946)). There are 9 figures and 14 references: 13 Soviet-  
bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language reference reads as  
follows: E.A. Anderson, M.L. Fuller, Metals and Alloys, 10, 9, 282 (1939).

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Card 4/6

S/126/62/013/005/023/031  
E202/E492

17 9200

AUTHORS: Gradkovskiy, V.A., Karelin, N.A.

TITLE: Effect of boron in alpha iron on the yield plateau

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.5, 1962,  
772-774

TEXT: Since it was observed by A.H.Cottrell and B.A.Bilby  
(Proc. Phys. Soc., 62A, 49, 1949, 349) that small additions of  
N and C to the  $\alpha$ -iron cause an appearance of a characteristic  
yield plateau in the stress-elongation diagrams, the authors  
investigated the effect of boron additions on the same.  
99.9% Armco iron with B additions ranging from 0.01 to 0.1% were  
used. Melts were carried out under vacuum ( $10^{-3}$  mm Hg), and boron  
was introduced as ferrobore; after melt the metal was forged and  
drawn. Before tests the metal was annealed for three hours in  
vacuum at 800°C. The plastic deformation tests were carried out  
at room temperature using an installation constructed by  
V.N.Kunin (Uch. zapiski ChGPI, v.5, no.1, 1958, 107) and deforming  
the samples at a rate of 4 mm/min. In addition to these tests  
measurement of the change of the thermoelectric emf, with respect  
Card 1/3

Effect of boron ...

S/126/62/013/005/023/031  
E202/E492

degree of deformation, while the value of critical deformation at which there is a bend in the emf vs deformation curve depends on the length of the yield plateau. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii (Chelyabinsk Scientific-Research Institute of Metallurgy)  
Chelyabinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Chelyabinsk Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1961 (initially)  
January 2, 1962 (after revision)

Card 3/3